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It is not generally known either that this court exercised legislative as well as judicial powers, the most famous of its ordinances being the rules and regulations laid down for those engaged in the printing business. These and many other interesting points about this famous court are presented in the above work.

It also contains a very complete list of printed books on the subject, state papers and historical collections, together with a catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum, which make it a very valuable aid to those desiring to make a closer study of the subject.

R. B. W.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Being a complete compendium of real estate law, embracing all current case law, carefully selected, thoroughly annotated and accurately epitomized; comparative statutory construction of the laws of the several states; and exhaustive treatises upon the most important branches of the law of real property. Edited by EMERSON E. BALLARD, editor of "Deed Forms Annotated," "Ballard's Real Estate Statutes of Kentucky," "Ballard's Ohio Law of Real Property" and one of the authors of "Ballard's Real Estate Statutes of Indiana." Vol. VIII. Pp. xxxii+888. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Company. 1902.

As the title shows, this is the eighth volume in the author's series on Real Property, his purpose being to keep the above excellent work abreast with the progress of the law.

The volume is based on the 3,392 cases decided since the publication of Volume VII, and brings the work right up to date. It is especially valuable to the profession because it devotes most attention to cases which contain learned discussions of, or collations of authorities, on important topics and novel situations, or which construe some new statute of general importance, instead of rehashing long settled principles or citing and applying local statutes.

Its accuracy and conciseness should render it a great saver of time to the busy lawyer.

R. B. W.

THE STATUTORY AND CASE LAW, APPLICABLE TO PRIVATE COMPANIES, with special reference to THE GENERAL CORPORATION ACT OF NEW JERSEY AND CORPORATION PRECEDENTS APPLICABLE TO CORPORATIONS GENERALLY. By JAMES B. DILL. Fourth edition. 1 Vol., pp. xxxiv+582. New York: Baker Voorhis & Co., 1902.

This is the fourth edition of a work which first appeared in 1898. No apology need be offered for the number of editions, as the

public is eager to have the law of the state, which is most consistently working out a corporate scheme, conveniently arranged to date by one so eminently fitted as the author. The third edition was published in 1901. Since then there has been legislation "relating to the conversion of preferred stock into bonds; broadening the powers of corporations to issue bonds, and to the removal of any restrictions upon the right of the corporation to put the bonds upon the market at the market price." Among the interim decisions, is the important case of *Berger v. United States Steel Corporation*, which determines the relative rights of the majority and minority stockholders.

The body of the book consists of the constitutional and statutory provisions of the law of 1896, with the subsequent amendments, with full annotations from the New Jersey decisions. But what is, perhaps, as valuable to the student, and certainly to the practitioner, are the concrete illustrations of corporation precedents. The history of the United States Steel Corporation can be traced, beginning with the charter, followed by the by-laws, the statute authorizing the bond issue, the statute allowing the sale of bonds under par, the certificate creating the issue of bonds and the conversion of preferred stock; the decision in the Venner and Berger cases and the opinion in full of the Court of Errors and Appeals in the Berger case. The author rightly says: "Factual illustrations of the creation, organization, and maintenance of important companies are as worthy of close study and analysis as abstract treatises upon the theory of the law."

The work contains 375 forms, giving all the detailed forms necessarily included under the following heads: Organization, which includes subscription, underwriter's and option agreements; certificates of incorporation, with specific object clauses for all kinds of businesses, general clauses, capital clauses from the charters of the leading corporations, and clauses regulating business; by-laws; organization meetings; reports; amendments and changes; corporate mortgage and bond; agreement of consolidation and merger; voluntary dissolution, and foreign corporations.

The work is carefully indexed. There is a general index which contains the references to the statute and case law in detail; a statute law index which is a reference list of existing statutes providing for the organization and maintenance of specific companies not included in the "Act Concerning Corporations"; a table of cases; special index to precedents, sub-index to specific object clauses, and an index to the charters of specific companies.

This work is invaluable not alone to the New Jersey lawyer, but to the lawyer generally who would keep abreast of the development of corporation law.

J. H. R.